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## **GUIDED RESEARCH REPORT**

**TITLE**

**ANALYSIS OF MODELS OF DEVELOPMENT IN ETHIOPIA  
ON ADLI POLICY AFTER ETHIO- ERITREAN WAR OF  
1998- 2000**

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## **Note**

'Go to the people

Live among the people

Learn from the people

Plan with the people

Start with what the people know

Build on what the people have

Teach by showing, learn by doing

Not a show case but a pattern

Not odds and ends but a system

Not a piecemeal but, integrated approach

Not to conform but to transform

Not relief but release.'

(James, Y.C. cited in Hamdi et al. 2005)

Post conflict reconstruction is a process that should be inclusive to all stakeholders. Policies made after the war should unite the citizens. The citizens should own the policies, they should not be imposed on them.

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## **CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT**

### **1.1 Background to the study**

In this research, the researcher is analysing the models of development in Ethiopia on ADLI policy after the Ethio-Eritrean War of 1998-2000. As a post- conflict country it is always important to know how a country reconstructs its economy after the war. The researcher will give a brief background of Ethiopia with her different regime changes.

Ethiopia is a landlocked country and is found in the Horn of Africa. Her boarders are Eritrea on the north and north east, and Djibouti and Somalia on the East, Kenya on the south, on the west and south west by Sudan. (BCC)

Ethiopia has been under three remarkably different political regimes; the feudal imperial era under Emperor Haile Selassie; the socialist military dictatorship of Colonel Mengistu's Derg; and the market-oriented Western aligned democracy of Prime Minister Meles Zenawi.(Devereux et al,2005:121 ) Each regime had applied different policies on agriculture which employs 80% of the population.

Feudal policies where the land was in the hands of the landlords failed during Selassie's regime and this was proved by the famine of 1974. He was overthrown by Derg in a coup in 1974. Derg introduced a "radical agrarian transformation based on land redistribution. His policies on agriculture were based on the Marxist egalitarian ideology and by

conviction that feudal relations in agriculture had exposed millions of highland Ethiopians to intolerable levels of poverty and vulnerability.” (Devereux et al, 2005:121-122)

According to Derg’s agricultural policy land was confiscated from the landlords and was redistributed to the rural farmers and it was trying to break inequalities over land control and it aimed at achieving agricultural productivity and rural incomes.

Derg’s regime was overthrown by Ethiopian Peoples’ Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) in 1991. EPRDF further continued with land redistribution in the wake of 1990s and it gave farmlands to demobilised soldiers and tried to correct the inequalities that emerged with time as farming families were growing. (Devereux et al, 2005:122)

In all these regimes, land was owned by the state. Ethiopian economy is based on agriculture which contributes 47% to GNP and more than 80% of exports, and employs 85% of the population. Ethiopia’s agriculture is plagued by periodic droughts, soil degradation emanating from poor agricultural practices and overgrazing, deforestation, high population density, underdeveloped water resources and poor transport infrastructure which makes extremely difficult and expensive to get goods to the market. (BCC, 07)

The EPRDF came up with the new agricultural policy in the beginning of 1991 and it was known as Agriculture Development Led Industrialisation (ADLI). ADLI is the policy that emphasised on modernising smallholder



agriculture and intensifying yield productivity through the supply of appropriate technology, certified seeds, fertilizers, rural credit facilities and technical assistance. (Getachew, 2003:9)

This policy introduced some reforms in agriculture as it introduced a nationwide agricultural extension program, the propagation of laws that liberalised the purchasing and distribution of inputs and to increase *and* to make credit facilities available to rural farmers. In 1995 Minister of Agriculture (MoA) introduced a vehicle to drive the policy, which was called the Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty (PADETES). The PADETES started with 32047 farmers on board. The aim was to educate farmers in new farming methods which will increase productivity and make farmers self sufficient.

Agriculture Sample Survey 2009/10 states that ‘country’s experience showed that farmers’ attitude and tendency to adapt and accept new innovations, modern agricultural techniques and technologies, such as use of fertilizers, irrigation, improved seeds and pesticides that help to improve their living standards through attaining enhanced productivity, do have positive impact on the development on the agricultural sector as a whole.’(Central Statistical Agency, 2010: i)

Teshome (2006:1) shows complexity of Ethiopian agriculture when he says that it largest contributor to the GDP, exports and foreign earnings and it employs almost 85% of the population. On the contrary, despite its socio-economic importance its performance continues to be low due

to many natural and manmade factors which will be discussed in this research.

## **1.2 Definition of terms**

Defining “post-conflict” is very difficult because there is no cut and dried definition and signing of peace agreement does not really mean end of conflict. Mason, (2006:89) says defining a post-conflict state is a troublesome business. By post- conflict I am referring to the period after the end of the war and armed conflicts.

In Pieterse, (2010:3) Björn Hettne defines development as implying intentional social change in accordance with societal objectives. Pieterse, (2010:3) defines development as the organised intervention in collective affairs according to a standard of improvement. Agricultural Development Led Industrialisation policy (ADLI) envisages an economically transformed society in which agriculture will grow rapidly, but see its relative importance decline in favour of an even more dynamic industrial and manufacturing sector. (MoARD, 2010:5)

## **1.3 The research problem/ hypothesis**

The backbone of Ethiopia’s economy is agriculture and even her economic policy is rooted on the success of agriculture. In this research, the author will analyse the models of development in Ethiopia on ADLI policy after Ethio-Eritrean war of 1998-2000.

Mouton, (2005:53), states that 'real-life problems are only solved through human action.' The problem here is agricultural policies that yield little results. The Annual percentage change in GDP for the years 2002/03 was the worst as it was the drought year the percentage was below negative 10.5, followed by a subsequent percentage rise in GDP of 16.9 in 2003/04 and followed by a sharp decline in agricultural production and in 2008/09 it was 6.0. (Ministry of Finance and Economic Development)

Despite huge investments in agriculture, food shortage remains the Ethiopian problem. The researcher will analyse the ADLI policy after the Ethio-Eritrean war of 1998- 2000. The researcher will check who and where the problem in the implementation of the policy is, that is, is the problem with the management in the government offices or with the farmers on the farms? Why agriculture is failing although it gets huge amounts of money from the government?

#### **1.4 Aims and objectives**

- The aim is to analyse the Agriculture Development Led Industrialisation (ADLI) policy.
- We need to assess the success and failures of the model by referring to Annual Agricultural Production of the past decade. By assessing the model we will be capable of finding the potholes in the model and address them.
- To indicate the challenges to the implementation of the model.

- To show the gap between the mechanisms to implement the model and the actual implementation. There are contrasting views; the GDP shows a decline in agriculture whilst The Agriculture Sample Survey 2009/10 shows positive signs in agricultural productivity, this contradiction can help in giving direction of agriculture in Ethiopia.
- To identify solutions to the challenges of the model as suggested by the respondents.

### **1.5 Research Methodology and Research Design**

In the research, I will use the qualitative research methods. Punch, (2005:134) defines a qualitative research method as a complex, changing and a contested field, he further explain it as site of multiple methodologies and research practises. Blaxter et al, (2006:64) further defines qualitative research as concerned about collecting and analysing information in many forms, chiefly non-numeric as possible. The aim of the qualitative approach is to achieve 'depth' rather than 'breadth'.

An empirical study will be conducted in this research, where will use the primary data as well as the secondary data. The research will follow a participatory action research (PAR) because we want to gain insight in into the livelihoods of the participants since agriculture is their life. We also want to see the change where participants will be empowered. The research questions will be exploratory and action related. We will use the inductive mode of reasoning. In the research method we will follow the participant observation, semi-structured interviews and we will use documents.

## **1.6 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

The aim of the study is to understand how post- conflict countries succeed or fail in their economic policies. With the case of Ethiopia and its droughts and high rate of famine, then emerged from an unplanned war, all these are a lesson on how the country has managed to come with policies that are meant to reduce poverty.

For me as a South African from the Eastern Cape where most black farmers are struggling to produce for themselves and most of the land is fallow in rural areas, the study is a lesson. It will teach us that countries with fewer resources are trying to sustain themselves with the little resources they have.

## **1.7 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

The major limitation to my study was language. Most farmers cannot speak English and cannot even understand it. Some of the students that I have arranged with also needed to be paid for assisting me and I did not have any funding for the research. Using public transport also gave me more chance to socialise and understand some of the respondents more.

## **Chapter 2**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

**Key words:** Development, post-conflict reconstruction, agriculture, indigenous knowledge, food production, poverty alleviation.

#### **2.1 Definitions and concepts**

African Development Report (ADR) 2008/09:44 views post-conflict reconstruction as referring to the rebuilding of structures, institutions and conditions that prevailed during the peacetime. The ADR also includes rehabilitation of basic services like health and education.

After conflict, good economic policies are very important as they can help bring peace and stability in countries emerging from war. The ADR 2008/9 came with three reasons why economic policies should be given top priority: Firstly, to reduce poverty in post- conflict environments. Secondly, low income is a risk factor for violent conflicts; improving salaries and working conditions may reduce the risk of conflict. Thirdly, economic outcomes during post-conflict periods are far more variable than in other periods. (ADR 2008/09:44)

The integration of rural economy into the market is of great importance for policy planners. During the war the markets do not work well and the agricultural markets are grossly affected because there is lack of communication, information and transport. Restoring rural markets must be given priority and very often roads and other infrastructure need to be reconstructed. Effective network coverage helps the farmers and agricultural markets to find out easily about prices. (ADR, 2008/09)

In Pieterse, (2010:3), Björn Hettne defines development as implying intentional social change in accordance with societal objectives. Pieterse, 2010:3 defines development as the organised intervention in collective affairs according to a standard of improvement. Todaro, (2010) further states that ‘development must be conceived as a multidimensional process involving major changes in social structures, popular attitudes, and national institutions, as well as the acceleration of economic growth, the reduction of inequality and the eradication of poverty’. Table 2.1 shows the meaning of development with time.

**Table 2.1 Meanings of development with time**

<b>Period</b>	<b>Perspective</b>	<b>Meaning of development</b>
1800s >	Classical political economy	Remedy for progress, Catching up.
1870s >	Late comers	Industrialisation, Catching up
1900s >	Colonial economics	Resource management, trusteeship
1940s >	Development economics	Economic growth ,industrialisation
1950s >	Modernisation theory	Growth political and social modernisation
1960s >	Dependency theory	Accumulation- national, auto centric
1970s >	Alternative development	Human flourishing
1980s>	Human development	Capacitation, enlargement of people’s choices
1980s >	Neo-liberalism	Economic growth- structural reform deregulation, liberalisation, privatisation
1990s >	Post-development	Authoritarian engineering, disaster
2000s >	Millennium Development Goals	Structural reforms

Source: Pieterse J.N. (2010:10)

## **2.2 Empowerment**

Empowerment enables people to be part of decision making which eventually changes their livelihoods for better. 'The contemporary use of empowerment' seeks to identify power in the capacity of their self-reliance and individual strengths, rather than in terms of a more political concept that stresses the relations between individuals and between groups.(Friis-Hansen,2008:508)

Friis-Hansen (2008:508) further defines farmer empowerment as a process that increases the capabilities of small-holder farmers and farmer groups to make choices and to influence collective decision towards desired actions and outcomes on the basis of those choices.

Transformation need not to take place only from farmers, the local government officials were to be transformed and the end result was the emergence of private providers which helped in reducing poverty after war. (Friis-Hansen, 2008)

In Uganda, for example, the civil war has ravaged the villages and displaced farmers, and a lot of de-stocking took place because of the raids by pastoralists. In the Soroti District in the eastern Uganda, small holder agriculture had been practised and there had been signs of growth. 'Access to new markets and technological innovation were key elements in reducing poverty after war.'(Friis-Hansen, 2008:507)

## **2.3 Indigenous knowledge**

Farmers use indigenous knowledge (IK) to increase output. The transfer of the IK is done by the word of mouth from one generation to another and girls are often excluded as they will take the information to the outsiders. In Nwonwu,



2004:48 definitions of IK had been given; Mugabe defines IK as the knowledge that is established on the past experiences and usually a collective property of a society; Warren defines IK as the knowledge that local people in a given area or community have developed over time and which they continue to develop. (Nwonwu, 2008)

This knowledge changes with time. With these changes in IK, traditional agriculture in Africa remains underdeveloped. In Ethiopia's Tigray communities, traditional ways are used in selecting and conserving plant genetic resources for greater farm output. This knowledge is passed from generation to generation. This helps keeping privy information amongst the lineage of the community. (Nwonwu, 2008)

South Africa is a developing country; it has visible duality in agriculture. There is a well-developed, technologically advanced modern farming system on one hand and rural subsistence on the other. Majority of people in rural areas fall under rural subsistence farming and very little investment is put on the land. There is problem of communal land ownership which limits farmers in decision making on the use of land. Farming is labour intensive. (Nwonwu, 2008)

Nwonwu further states that urbanisation of rural areas is not a solution for poverty alleviation, because this results in dependency from urban areas. IK should be documented and used to improved rural agriculture because it needs little education. Subsistence farming in South Africa still needs rescuing in order to alleviate poverty.

## **2.4 Development policies in Ethiopia**

Ethiopia is a country with great history, and Ethiopians had been under three different regimes in the last hundred years, all led by the Ethiopians. Colonisation of Abyssinia by Italy was short lived because it only lasted for five years. I will analyse models of development from three different regimes, that is, Imperial Regime under Haile Selassie, Communist period under the Derg, the military junta under Mengistu and the EPRDF under Meles Zenawi.

### **2.4.1 The Imperial Regime**

Ethiopia is one of the poorest economies in the world, where 45 percent of its rural population and 37 percent of the urban population now resides below the absolute poverty line. (Getachew, 2008:1) UNDP (2008:11) states that the farming practise is traditional (using ox-drawn ploughshares) inefficient and vulnerable vagaries of nature as it is primarily rain-fed. Productivity plummets once the rains shortfall and famine strikes. (Getachew, 2008:1)

A nationwide development plan was first drafted during the Imperial era in Ethiopia. The First Five Year Plan (FFYP) from 1957-1961 was developed. Back then 90 percent of the population was dependent on agriculture and animal husbandry which were viewed as 'obsolete forms of economy' and whose 'degree of integration into various branches of economy have been relatively low'. (Getachew, 2008:1)

In this FFYP agriculture was supposed to lead to urbanisation and industrialisation. 'Extended surface of the land used for cultivation (extensification) and increased labour productivity on the cultivated farm fields

(intensification) were strategies employed by planners to increase agricultural productivity. (Getachew, 2008:2)

The greatest challenge was the transformation of small holder subsistence agriculture with primitive farm implements used only for feeding their own families into a productive sector. Agricultural extensions were introduced which improved the farm implements, improved seeds were distributed and the peasants were trained. (Getachew, 2008) However, the FFYP failed to meet the required expectations and food shortage was still a problem. The failure for the FFYP was caused by neglecting smallholder farmers and poor policy implementation methods. Although large scale commercial farms were implemented, food shortage was still a problem.

The Second Five Year Plan (SFYP) from 1963- 1967 paid more attention on promoting and transforming peasantry, because the majority of the population relied on peasant agriculture. Secondly, the peasantry had a national and political role to play for the development of the country. Some tracts of land had been leased to foreign and local investors who were practising commercial farming. The SFYP also failed to meet the expected of increasing food productivity. For the first time, the feudal land tenure system was seen as an obstacle to agricultural productivity amongst peasantry. The regime was not prepared to change and address the challenges facing peasant agriculture. (Getachew, 2008)

The Third Five Year Plan (TFYP) from 1968-1973 also aimed to improve agriculture which would then meet the demands of the industry by supplying them with raw materials. Peasant agriculture faced two problems, that of production and that of peasantry. Land reform was becoming a matter of urgency. The problem of peasantry hampered production in this way, [The

monarchy and feudal aristocracy then had had either ownership (“rist” and “rist guilt” arrangements) or usufruct rights (“guilt”) over land and used to lease out land to tenants often on a sharecropping basis. The former predated on the fruits of the farmers labour as the lion share (often more than two third) of what the peasants or tenants produced was expropriated by the land lords.] (Getachew, 2008)

This resulted in low productivity by the peasants. The draft document that was prepared to address the land reform issue was rejected by the parliamentarians, who were mostly land lords. The monarchy was not willing to make legislative and executive changes over land tenure issue.

During the imperial era, focus was more on industrialisation than on agriculture. Policies favoured commercialisation of agriculture than subsistence agriculture which employed two thirds of the population. There was a sharp decline in agricultural productivity and high dependence on food imports. This was followed by the famine of 1973/74 that killed millions of Ethiopians and led to the downfall of the Imperial Regime.

#### **2.4.2 The socialist development**

After the Imperial Regime was overthrown by the military government of Mengistu on 20 December 1974, Ethiopia became a socialist state. Its socialism was based on Marxist-Leninist ideology.

The Derg, as it was known, completely reshaped the economy of Ethiopia. He implemented the most ambitious land reform program which included the nationalisation of both urban and rural land, most of Ethiopia’s industries, large scale agricultural farms and financial institutions were brought under

control of government, and both rural and urban communities were organised into a hierarchy of associations. (Getachew: 5)

Devereux et al, (2005:121) state that between 1976 and 1991, all rain-fed farmlands in the highlands of Ethiopia were confiscated and redistributed, after adjusting for soil quality and family size, among all rural households. The drive behind the land reform was not driven by the Marxist egalitarian ideology alone; it was also a way of destroying feudalism in agriculture which has resulted to poverty to the millions of highland Ethiopians. Land redistribution was also a way of bridging inequalities over land ownership with the main aim of improving agricultural productivity and rural incomes.

The aim of the government by introducing land reform legislation was to convert an agricultural system based on individual peasant farming to a more modern and collective form of production. (Brüne, 1990:15) ‘Four years after February Revolution no new agricultural policies or rural development projects were introduced to exploit the opportunities created by the 1975 land reform. This was the great time for promoting agricultural growth if government was not preoccupied with political and military struggles.’ (Aredo, 1990:51)

The Central Planning Supreme Council (CPSC) was established in 1978. In 1979 the Guidelines for the promotion of producer cooperatives were passed. Rural administration was centralised. There was growth in GDP in the economy from 1978 to 1981 which resulted from good weather conditions. (Aredo, 1990)

The Ten Year Perspective Plan (TYPP) was introduced in 1984 and it was aimed at accelerating the social transformation in rural areas. Aredo (1990:51) states that according to the plan small holder farming “cannot be a viable undertaking” and “the organisation of farmers into producer cooperatives is

expected to facilitate the gradual introduction of large scale farming and mechanised agriculture. In order to induce farmers to join to join the producer cooperatives, preferential will be given to members inputs and marketing of their produce.” (PMAC, 1984:52)

Almost all the state resources were channelled through to producer cooperatives and state farms. Brüne, 1990:23 says producer cooperatives enjoy guaranteed access to fertile land and priority in purchase of oxen, in distribution of fertilizer and improved seeds as well as extension services. They receive higher farm gate prices from the Agricultural Marketing Cooperation than small holder farmers.

The producer cooperatives and state farms were not producing enough food despite all these benefits. Peasant farms had better productive records compared to producer cooperatives and state farms. In 1984, there was a great drought that resulted in famine and severe loss of millions of Ethiopian lives.

In the mist of famine, villagisation and resettlement programme took place. The aim was to provide people with essential services. During the Derg regime small holder farming was never promoted and the peasantry had difficulties in getting their voices and interests taken seriously.

#### **2.4.3 Neo classical development (EPRDF Regime)**

Kofi Anan said in 2001 that ‘Africa is the only region where overall food security and livelihoods are deteriorating. We will reverse this trend by working to create an environmentally sustainable, uniquely African green

revolution. When our poorest farmers will prosper all of Africa will benefit.’  
(Todaro et al, 2010:431)

Culturally perceived poverty need not be real material poverty. Subsistence economies which serve basic needs through self provisioning are not poor in the sense of being deprived. Yet the ideology of development declares them to be deprived because they do not participate overwhelmingly in the market economy and do not consume commodities provided for and distributed through the market. (Vandana Shiva, 1988b:10; Pieterse, 2010: 111)

The neo classical counterrevolution economic theory and policy in developing countries calls for free markets and the dismantling of public ownership statist planning and government regulation of economic activities. (Todaro et al, 2009:126) If development is to take place and become self sustaining, it will have to include rural areas in general and the agriculture sector in particular. (Todaro et al, 2009:432) Todaro et al, 2009 states that in the early 2000s, famine seriously affected African countries as widely separated as Mauritania in the northwest, Ethiopia and Eritrea in the east, and Angola Zambia Zimbabwe, Malawi, Mozambique across the south.

After a long struggle between Derg and opposing forces, Derg was finally overthrown on the May 28 (Western calendar) / 20<sup>th</sup> May (Ethiopian calendar). The Ethiopian People’s Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) took over power in 1991 and it undertook far reaching programmes of economic reforms, which have delivered strong economic growth. (MoARD, 2010) poverty and food insecurity are mostly concentrated in rural areas and the poorest sub sector of rural households are chronically reliant on socially safety net food programmes. (MoARD, 2010)

The Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) government came up with agricultural development led industrialization (ADLI) which was then central pillar of economic policy. ADLI sees agriculture as the engine of growth. (MoARD, 2009:4) the aims and objectives of ADLI were to:

- I. Improve agricultural extension services;
- II. Promote better use of land and water resources;
- III. Enhance access to financial services;
- IV. Improve access to domestic and export markets;
- V. Provide rural infrastructures (MoARD, 2010:4).

After the Ethio-Eritrean war of 1998- 2000) the government introduced the Rural Development Policy and Strategies (RDPS) in 2003. The RDPS presented specific policies and strategies to guide agricultural and rural development based on ADLI. (MoARD, 2010:5)

The key elements of the RDPS included rural and agricultural development as means of:

- (I) Ensuring rapid economic growth;
- (II) Enhancing benefits to the people;
- (III) Eliminating food and aid dependency;
- (IV) Promoting the development of a market- oriented economy.

The vehicle to drive ADLI was People for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty (PASEDEP) which was implemented in 2005-2010. The EPRDF government has demonstrated commitment to



agriculture and rural development as they have allocated more than 10 percent of the total budget to enhance the delivery of improved production technologies and support services.

The government has embarked on supporting agriculture together with development partners by:

- (i) Expanding coverage of the national agricultural research systems into arid and semi-arid areas;
- (ii) Training and deploying at least three development (extension) agents in each *kebele*;
- (iii) Establishing farmer training centres in all 18,000 *kebeles*;
- (iv) Strengthening research- extension farmer linkages to improve technology generation, transfer, utilisation and feedback. (MoARD, 2010:3-4)

Todaro et al (2009) state that there has been a shift on the developing countries to focus on rapid industrialization. More emphasis now is on developing agriculture and rural development that must be a comprehension of the nature agricultural system of that particular country. The level of development of the agriculture sector and the country needs to be considered when making development plans. The shift from subsistence agriculture to commercial agriculture must be clearly defined.

The government had important role to play in agriculture because it is the source for poverty alleviation, and as such the majority of the poor people in the world are farmers. Poverty itself prevents farmers from taking advantage of opportunities presented to them to curb poverty. Lacking collateral, they cannot get credit. Lacking credit, they may have to take

their children drop out of school to work, transmitting poverty across generations. (Todaro et al, 2009:437)

Land remains a most crucial asset for households in Ethiopia. More than 80 percent of the population still lives in rural areas, contributing about half of the GDP via agricultural production. The main export products are agricultural.... Despite the recent policies to stimulate intensification, land reproduction remain low in most parts of Ethiopia. (Ali et al, 2007:3)

All the land is owned by the state and individuals are only given the right to use; land cannot be sold, exchanged or mortgaged. The right to the land for everyone who wishes to make a living by farming is now enshrined in the constitution, and with rapidly growing population, the pressure for land redistribution remains high in many areas of the country. (Ali et al, 2007:9)

## **CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY**

This is an exploratory research aimed at exploring why there is food insecurity in Ethiopia despite the ADLI policy in place. The research is aimed at analysing economic models in a post- conflict country (Ethiopia). The main focus of the research is on the economic policy called Agriculture Development Led Industrialisation (ADLI). This policy is a core policy that the economy of Ethiopia revolves around. It is based on increased agriculture productivity that would lead to the growth of industrialisation.

### **3.1 Statement of the problem**

The backbone of Ethiopia's economy is agriculture and even her economic policy is rooted on the success of agriculture. In this research, the author will analyse the models of development in Ethiopia with specific focus on agricultural policies after Ethio-Eritrean war of 1998-2000.

Mouton (2005:53), states that 'real-life problems are only solved through human action.' The problem here is agricultural policies that yield little results. Despite huge investments in agriculture, food shortage remains the Ethiopian problem. The Annual percentage change in GDP for the years 2002/03 was the worst as it was the drought year the percentage was below negative 10.5, followed by a subsequent percentage rise in GDP of 16.9 in 2003/04 and followed by a sharp decline in agricultural production and in 2008/09 it was 6.0. (Ministry of Finance and Economic Development)

The researcher will analyse the ADLI policy after the Ethio- Eritrean War of 1998- 2000. The researcher will explore what and where the problems in the implementation of the policy are, that is, is the problem with the management with the management and the policy makers in the government offices or with the farmers in the farms. Why is agriculture failing although it's getting huge sums of money from the government?

### **3.2 The research questions**

- The researcher wants to know why there is still food insecurity in Ethiopia, despite the ADLI;
- What are the challenges facing the policy and why it is not meeting the expected results (food security)? Could the problems be about implementation of the policy or information gap between the policy makers and the implementers, that is, government officials and the farmers?
- Are the challenges financial, educational or natural, for example, relief or climate changes?
- Despite failures there are some successes which are also of great interest to the researcher which will also be researched. Lastly the researcher will look for the potential solutions to the problems brought by the policy recommended by the respondents.

### **3.3 Data Collection**

Crucial data for this paper will include both primary and secondary data. Primary data will be collected from the farmers and government officials.

Secondary data will include review of documents such as journals, bulletins and annual reports from the concerned bodies like Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MoARD) and Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED) as sources.

Different collection tools have been implemented in data collection:

1. Questionnaires: questionnaires were prepared in the mother tongue language of the respondents (Amharic and Oromiffa) and then distributed for the respondents to fill in. In cases, where the respondents were illiterate (can't read and write), the researching crew assisted them to fill the questionnaires. The questionnaires were prepared in a way that considers the ethical issues of the respondents such as not filling their names and the mission of the research was briefly explained while distributing questionnaires.
2. Semi-structured interviews: Here the researcher and his crew interviewed the Agricultural Extension officers (AEOs) using interview checklists to guide the interviews and in which the interviewer took the main ideas manually and by audio recorders. There was an assistant interviewer, who was trained by the researcher how to collect data through interview like handling interviewee and other ethical issues, who was assisting the researcher to make the interview process easy. The researcher did not enforce the interviewees for the interview and fortunately for the researching crew all the interviewees were comfortable with recording their voice during interviews.

3. Focus Group Discussions (FGD). In Focus Group Discussions the researchers managed to have 5 discussants together to discuss over the topics which were given by the researcher to discuss. The FGD consisted of two successful famers and three peasant farmers. Here the researcher and his assistants were the facilitators and guides of the discussion, taking notes, video filming and taking photo images of the actions.

All the three data collection methods- questionnaires, interviews and focus groups were based on informed consent and conducted on voluntary basis. The participants were able to refuse to answer any questions and could leave the process any time. The participants had to sign/accept a written consent that they understood and agreed to the conditions and that their identity would remain confidential.

The research was qualitative in its design; in addition, some quantitative data was collected, such as respondent households' profile/ demographic characteristics of the households. The research followed the feminist approach, where the researcher used the participatory action research (PAR) method. This method digs the information from the respondents and the respondents become part of the potential solution to the problem.

### **3.4 Sampling**

Due to financial and time constraints to undertake this study, the researcher focused only on one village (Woliso) in Oromia region along Jimma road, which is within 109kms distance from Addis Ababa. Woliso had some small villages within it. The researcher used purposive sampling on purpose of ages of

sample household heads. Farmers, whose age is 30 years and above were taken as the respondents, because they had experiences of the Ethio-Eritrean war of 1998-2000 and agricultural performances of the then times.

Accordingly, 50 farmers were selected for the responses. We managed to interview 30 farmers because most farmers were in the farms working and did not want to be disturbed and some were reluctant to answer anything that mentions war.

### **3.5 Data Analysis**

Much of the analysis was made qualitatively by researchers' elaboration of the data gathered from the farmers. The numerical analysis involved percentages presented in tables, other numerical calculations of data on the topics like agricultural extension workers to farmers' ratios and annual volume of farmers' production in some consecutive years. The data was edited and coded.

The qualitative information recorded on notebooks, video recording from Focus Group Discussions (FDG), conversations with key individuals and interviews was organised and constructed coherently and then analysed. Theme identification was used. Welman et al, (2009:211) describe themes as “umbrella” constructs which are usually identified by the researcher before, after and during the data collection.

In Welman et al (2009:211-12), Ryan and Bernard state that the following techniques are usually used in identifying themes:

- Word analyses (word repetitions, keywords in contexts and indigenous terms)

- Reading of larger units (for example comparing and contrasting material and searching for missing information)
- Intentional analysis of linguistic features (metaphors, transitions and connectors)
- The physical manipulation of texts (unmarked texts, pawing, and cut and sort procedures)
- Secondary data analysis.

Pictures and video clips will be provided as evidence. The results of the findings will be charts, graphs, case stories and also some narrations.



## **Chapter 4**

### **4.1 Research findings**

The questionnaires were distributed to the Federal government and to the Regional government and some were given to the farmers to fill. Interviews were held with Agricultural Extension Workers (AEWs) and there was one focus group from Metie Walga village in Woliso in the Oromia Region.

The results of the questionnaire sent to the Federal, Regional and Local government will be discussed simultaneously because the questionnaire was the same (see Annexure 1). The questionnaire for government departments will be discussed in themes.

#### **4.1.1 Responses from government departments**

##### **Theme 1: Policy related**

- All the government sectors agreed that agriculture was the backbone of the economy as a result 85% of the population is engaged in agriculture. The country's main exports are on agriculture. Therefore the ADLI policy was a good policy to promote agriculture that would lead to industrial development.
- There were vehicles that were driving the ADLI policy like Food and Security programmes, Rural and Urban Development Strategies, Extension Packages, micro financing, improved seeds and fertilizer provision, Promotion of commercialisation of agriculture, Technical and vocational skills development and agro- processing establishment. The respondents think that agriculture lead to industrial development and

that the farmers are practising both commercial and subsistence agriculture.

- They all agreed that extensive agriculture is mainly practised in the low lands and also that the country is producing inputs locally and also import them to meet the growing demand for inputs.
- At national level few locals practise extensive commercial agriculture, this sector is mainly occupied by foreign investors because it needs huge sums of money, machinery and improved technology. The local farmers near commercial farms become the out growers

## **Theme 2 : Policy formulation and challenges**

- Agriculture is the mainstay of the Ethiopian economy; therefore food security is fundamental and is the core for the development. The policy was formulated by analysing economic situation in the country and through sharing experience of the developed and the developing countries.
- When the policy was formulated all the stakeholders were involved and it was participatory.
- The national government saw the greatest challenge to the policy as climatic conditions and the regional government identified performance capacity as the missing link. Capacitating of farmers, development agents and other institutional capacity constitute a major challenge.
- Both agreed that the anticipated challenges did really happen.
- In solving climatic problems, irrigation development and water harvesting technologies were developed. Disaster mitigation strategies were developed along with safety net programmes in food insecure

areas. Resettlement of the affected communities to areas with better climatic condition had been made and the effective results were attained in terms of food security and improved livelihood of households.

- In tackling performance capacity, continuous trainings were given to scale up the farmers attitudes and capacities and also by applying different research findings and technologies.

### **Theme 3: Policy Implementation**

- Representatives of Federal, Regional and Local government agreed that the policy was implemented by scaling up the experience of productive and capable farmers to other ordinary farmers. They also implemented the policy by developing policy directions and developing implementation strategies which govern the sectoral development priorities.
- They all agreed that the policy was a success because the economic growth in the past eight years has grown from 9, 8% to 11%. There has also, been a huge increase in food productivity.
- They all agreed that the main actors in agriculture are government bodies at all levels, development agents, the farmers, private organisations and donor agencies.
- The information is disseminated from the Federal government to the farmers through sectoral organisational linkages at levels. From the regional government, the approach is bottom- up, the information collected from the farmers by the Agricultural Extension Workers

(AEWs) is sent to the local government and it is then forwarded to Regional government until it reaches the Federal government.

- The local agricultural office and administration are responsible for making sure that the information reaches its intended recipients. They also stated that there are strong reporting systems. Strong community groups and strong structural linkages to Kebele administrations are well established for timely information exchange and feedback mechanisms are the contingency plans.
- Effective coordination and capacity building are the solution to communication problem. This needs to be done by Federal and Regional Agencies. They both agreed that the policy has realised its goals
- The positive things about the policy that were mentioned were:-
  - Fast economic growth was attained.
  - High technology promotion and adoption of improved livelihoods.
  - Focus on rural development, emphasis was on all rural developments such as health, education, agriculture and infrastructure

Their recommendations were:-

- To give much attention to the environment protection and management.
- Putting more emphasis to irrigation development.
- To avoid unfair marketing practises.
- To encourage agro processing and micro- enterprise expansion to enhance industrial development.

#### **4.1.2 Interview with AEWs**

Six questions were asked from the Agriculture Extension Workers (AEWs) and the questions are found in Annexure 2. The responses were as follows.

- The land is fragmented and, productivity of the land is decreasing; high population growth and high cost of fertilizer lead them to be food insecure. We only support them on the little resources they have. “Even though the policy looks great it does not help them practically. Even the good seeds we are distributing to farmers are not adaptable to their environment as experimented somewhere which is not environmentally the same. So this causes the productivity to drop”, said one AEWs.
- Shortage of fertilizer, problems on distributing inadapted or not well researched seeds becomes a challenge to the policy. One AEW said, “To be honest those farmers who sowed the local seeds harvest more compared to those farmers who have sowed the improved ones.” The farmers are not economically able to purchase the inputs. The awareness of the people is also low because they believe that not unless I have large size of land, they cannot be successful.
- They are in touch with the farmers like we did today, they call meetings, and they also do home to home visits. They also communicate through setting up demonstration sites and on job trainings. The policy says that there AEWs must be three in a Kebele and they feel that they are understaffed. So it becomes too hard for them to reach all farmers door to door in our Kebele though they are trying.

- What they have learnt in the college and what they are doing now are two complete different things. The policy and its packages are good, but they are faced with difficulties in implementing it. Shortage of inputs, untimely delivery of seeds and lack of technologies are some of the obstacles the policy faces.
- The policy is a highly stretched one; it becomes difficult to implement it. “Simply the government formulated it from above and forced us to it. So how can it be successful, rather the government come to the grassroots’ level and collect the real problems.” One AEW said.
- The policy should be bottom-up. The real needs of the farmers should be identified by the concerned government bodies and give immediate solution to the problem. For instance, the farmers are not economically able to purchase the improved seeds and fertilizers, unless government can give them credit access till they are able to build capacity to pay in cash.

#### **4.1.3 Focus Group Discussions**

Five questions were asked that were to be discussed by the focus group. Refer to annexure 3 for the questions. The focus group consisted of five members varying from farmers to peasants. The responses to the questions were:

- In the first question, shortage of supplies on agricultural inputs like good seeds and fertilizers compared to the size of the land have exposed us to experience food insecurity. The policy is stretched and it sometimes lacks tangible support to improve the

ability and capability of poor farmers. Lack of credit access indirectly influences our production. The size of the family in one household and the land for the same family is not proportional, that is, it is a fragmented land.

- Fragmented land and shortage of agricultural supplies have become a challenge on practising the policy. Untimely delivery of good seeds and fertilizers is a biggest challenge. The costs of agricultural inputs have become too expensive for the poor farmers. Lack of farmers' participation on policy formulation makes it difficult for them to put the policy into practice. Also, there is lack of government interference in the market. The merchants regulate the price of the produce and the farmers had little say to the price determination.
- They address their problems through AEWs in the meetings. We attach and forward questions to the regional government officials as per schedule they set annually. We have a lot of discussions with the regional government officials even if we have not seen any tangible changes.
- ADLI policy has created awareness on how to do modern agriculture and has helped us to get knowledge and skills. The policy played a great role in developing positive competitive spirit among the farmers in the community as well as in the nation at large. It has helped a us to live a good life when we compare it with the past even though there is still more work to be done. The policy benefits more the 'HAVES'.
- Government and farmers should work together in a more understanding and approachable way. The training that we get

should continue and the concerned government bodies should follow up its implementation and corrective measures. If there can be credit access we will benefit more. The government should develop more irrigation works. There should be a continuous training and follow- ups, this can make a dramatic change on our lives and we can meet what government stated in ADLI.

#### **4.1.4 FARMERS RESPONSES**

30 farmers were interviewed from 7 villages in Woliso. Woliso is a very big village made of small villages. The choice of the villages was checking proximity to the national asphalt road, proximity to the rivers and the distance away from the rivers. The respondents who could not read or write were helped our team of researchers

The demographic characteristics of households were as follows:-

**Table 4.1 Demographic characteristics**

Demographic characteristic	Category	No. =30	%
Kebele		7	
Age	< 25 years	0	0
	Between 25 and 35 years	9	30
	>35 years	21	70
Sex	Female	0	0
	Male	30	100
Family size	Below 3	4	13



	Between 3 and 6	12	40
	Above 6	14	47
Education status	-Illiterate	4	13.3
	-Primary school complete	12	40
	-secondary school complete	13	43
	-Higher education complete	5	3.3

According to the demographic characteristics of the farmers in the above table in Table 4.1, it is clear that the majority of the respondents were men in all the villages about 100%. Men whose age range between 25 and 35 formed 30% of all respondents, while those who were above 35 years of age constituted 70%. 47% of the respondents' family were above 6 members a household while those between 3 and 6 members constituted 40% and those who were below 3 members constituted 13%. Most farmers have completed secondary school, constituting 43% of the total respondents. Those who completed primary school constitute 40% of the total respondents. The illiterate constitute 13.3% of the respondents and those that have completed higher education make 3.3% of the respondents.

**Table 4.2 The type of agricultural product, size of agricultural land and method of ploughing.**

	Category	No. = 30	%
Type of agricultural product	a. Vegetables	21	70
	b. Cereals	24	80
	c. Root crops	12	40
	d. Others	0	0
Size of agricultural land	a. < 1hectare	11	37
	b. Between 1-3	10	33
	c. > 3 hectares	9	30
	d. No land	0	0
Method of ploughing	a. Ox ploughing	30	100%
	b. Tractors	0	0
	c. Hand digging	0	0
	d. Others	0	0

Most farmers grow largely vegetables and cereals instead of root crops. This is clearly shown by their percentages. The cereals hold 80% of the total production and vegetables hold 70% of the total produce and the root crops are just 40% of the total produce.

Most farmers farm on less than one hectare of land (37%) while 33% of the farmers farm land between 1 to 3 hectares of land. 30% of the farmers' farm on more than 3 hectares of land. All the respondents are using ox-driven ploughing; they do not use any other form of ploughing.

A boy preparing soil for ploughing



Source (researcher)

**Table 4.3 Production output annually and types of inputs used**

	Catagory	No.= 30	%
Production output annually	a. One time	21	70
	b. > one time	9	30
Types of inputs used	a. Modern	24	80
	b. Local/ traditional	6	20
	c. None	0	0
List of local inputs used	a. Compost	6	20
List of modern inputs used	a. Fertilizer	24	80
	b. Improved seeds	24	80
	c. Technologies	2	7
	d. All the above	2	7

The farmers' production is greatly influenced by the type of inputs they use. Those using modern inputs tend to have more yields according to the farmers. The cost of inputs tends to be expensive and forces farmers to go an extent of selling their livestock in order to purchase the inputs. The farmers who used all the above were doing very well in farming and were practicing small scale commercial farming

Questions looking at production before, during and after the war were asked. There were some interesting responses because the impact of the war was felt by the few whilst others were not affected. The table below shows the responses of the farmers and their reasons during these three periods.

**Table 4.4 Farmer's responses on production before, during, and after the war.**

	Category	No. = 30	%
Production before the war	a. Low	19	63
	b. High	8	27
	c. Normal	3	10
Reasons	Inputs affordable	9	30
	Inputs unaffordable	10	33
	Lack of knowledge		
	No land,	6	20
	Little attention paid to farmers	2	7
	Oppression	2	7

		3	10
Production during the war	a. Low	25	83.3
	b. High	4	13.3
	c. Normal	1	3.3
Reasons	Instability	14	47
	Shortage of inputs	14	47
	No AEW		
	At war	5	17
	Inputs affordable	5	14
		12	40
Production after the war	a. Low	15	50
	b. High	14	47
	c. Normal	1	3
Reasons	Land degradation	2	7
	High cost of inputs	12	40
	No credit facilities		
	Land shortage	8	27
	Late delivery of inputs	3	10
	Stability	1	3.3
	Availability of AEWs		
	Improved seeds	6	20
	More training		
	Infrastructure development	5	17
		7	23
	Good working	12	40

	environment		
	Provision of inputs	6	20
	Good technology	12	40
		11	37
		7	23

The war affected the production that was low. The main reason for low productivity was the un-affordability of inputs. During the war the main reason for low productivity was instability, shortage of inputs, shortage of AEWs and that some farmers were at war. Although after war some farmers' productivity was still low (50%) there has been a significant growth in productivity of about 47%. The low productivity was mainly caused by high cost of inputs, no credit facilities and land shortage. The increase in productivity after the war was precipitated by good working conditions, provision of inputs, more training, improved seeds and good technology.

97% of the farmers agreed that there were aware of the new agricultural policies that were introduced after the war. They all agreed that the policies were introduced by the government. 66% of the farmers agreed that there was an improvement in productivity in the past ten years and 34% did not see any improvement.

Majority of the farmers (53%) produce food for domestic consumption and there is no farmer who produced solely for the market. 47 % of the respondents said they produce for both domestic consumption and for market purposes. 47% of the respondents said attractive markets were available.

10% of the respondents said that farmers determine price in the market and 90 % of the respondents said that the merchants determine the price of the produce and they all agreed that government does not determine the price.

7% of the respondents said they had no AEWs whilst 93% said they had AEWs. The role of the AEWs in the villages was said to be the provision of training (93%), distribution of inputs and good seeds (87%), following up implementation (50%), and use of modern technology (67%).

The way in which the AEWs disseminate new information to farmers is through house to house visits (33%) and calling village meetings (67%). When they evaluated the work of the AEWs, 57% of the respondents said it was fair, 33% said it was good and 10% said it low.

The recommendations from the farmers in their order of importance are: -

- Distribution of inputs and good seeds on time.
- Fair pricing of inputs
- Availability of credit.
- More irrigation schemes.
- Lower inflation
- Creation of good market conditions and Involvement of government in pricing.
- Use of modern technology, building of supporting institutions and that Government must collect information from the people.
- Drilling of water, more land to farm and more health institutions.
- Improvement of infrastructure connecting markets.

## **4.2 Discussion**

It is clear that after the Ethio- Eritrean War of 1998 – 2000, there were some significant policy changes in Agriculture in Ethiopia. The ADLI policy formed the framework of all economic policies in the country and all the three tiers of government agree with that. There has been some communication in the formation of the policy with the major stakeholders, that is, the farmers. Although the approach that was used was Top-Down. The farmers participated but not according to their fullest capacity because not all their needs were taken into consideration and they sometimes felt that most ideas concerning farming have been imposed on them.

The AEWs also feel that their training is not enough for the problems that they experience in the field. They claim that they are understaffed because the villages they service are highly populated. They say they are not doing enough because due to the number of the farmers they have; house to house service is very difficult. Another challenge that the AEWs are facing is the distribution of inputs and good seeds. When they arrive late they take the blame and sometimes the compatibility of the improved seeds to certain soils gives a problem. Farmers purchase the good seeds and they do not give the expected results and they AEWs had to carry the blame. In the midst of the problems they say there is some improvement in agricultural production.

The farmers' responses both from the Focus Group and individual farmers were the same - there major cause of food insecurity is shortage of land in relation to household population. The inputs that bring good results are costly for poor farmers; they are sometimes compelled to sell their livestock in order to pay for good seeds and inputs. Most farmers are subsistence farmers and very little is saved for the future; they finish all and rely on the next harvest.



Those who are also selling their produce are victims of the merchants as all their produce is sold at a farm-gate price and they make little profit. The farmers also have always felt that they are so poor and they cannot do enough. There are two kinds of market that exist in the villages. The markets where farmers sell their produce are on Saturdays. These markets are better because the farmers are selling to other farmers and villagers. Also in these markets the merchants are the winners because they determine the price and the farmers are desperate to sell their produce.

The results of this study are that the farmers are trying to produce but their efforts are not enough to meet the growing population. The kind of technology used needs to be updated and tractors be used instead of oxen. The indigenous knowledge from the farmers needs to be taken into consideration in improving agriculture.

## **Chapter 5.**

### **Conclusion**

The purpose of the research was to analyse the models of development in a post- conflict Ethiopia. The war that was of interest to the researcher was the Ethio- Eritrean War of 1998-2000, and emphasis was on ADLI policy. The aim of the research was not judge but to look at the progress made after the war, and if the policy was able to rebuild the agricultural sector which was hard hit during war. The main areas that researcher looked at was stakeholder participation in policy planning, implementation of the policy, proper channels of communication with major stakeholders, successes and failures of the policy and recommendations from stakeholders.

Ethiopia's economy is based on agriculture. Agriculture is the livelihood of 85% of the population of the country and most export earnings are from agriculture. This became the bases for the formulation of the ADLI policy. The nature of the economy of the country sometimes hinders the country's aim to produce more, hence it experience food insecurity.

A lot of progress has been made after the war as the respondents say. There is some increase in food production from the farmers, communication from government to the farmers is not improving at an expected rate, and farmers fill that things would be a lot better if the government officials from Regional and Federal Government can come and listen to their problems themselves.

There AEWs were also applauded for the work they do by farmers, but they complained that more trainings are needed both for them and the AEWs. The price of inputs and improved seeds needs government intervention because they are not affordable for poor farmers. The worst thing is that commercial

farming is still in the hands of private sector (investors) mostly foreigners; very few locals are involved in commercial farming

The size of the land relative to the household population results in food shortages because there are many mouths to feed from a little piece of land. Birth control needs to be taught to overcome the problem. The size of the family must not symbolise available labour. Those who do not have land suffer most as agriculture is the mainstay of Ethiopian economy. Some of the landless people work as labourers in the farms.

Critics of ADLI say that the package has not ensured food self-sufficiency, increases in productivity not consistent, and grain price declines have adversely affected the farmers as they were unable to pay the prices incurred in fertilizer procurement. (Getachew, 2008:1)

I concur with Getachew's (2008) findings because most of the farmers were complaining of the price of inputs as unaffordable. The farmers saw the change in the produce when they used improved seeds and fertilisers compared to traditional fertilizers. There is communication between farmers and the government although it is hindered by the bureaucratic principles in the government that had to be followed.

Comparative studies need to be undertaken to check the progress made thus far by Ethiopia and South Africa in trying to combat food insecurity rural areas, also looking at lessons to be learnt on both sides in improving subsistence farming methods.

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## **Annexure**

Annex 1.

### **Questionnaires for government officials at all Government levels**

This research is aimed at analysing models of development in Ethiopia, with specific reference to ADLI policy after the Ethio- Eritrean war of 1998-2000. The researcher is interested in understanding why there is a problem of food insecurity in the country. The data collected by the researcher will not be used for any other mission except research. I kindly request you to give your genuine answers for the respective questions.

Please circle the choice of your answer for multiple choices and elaborate briefly for the elaborative parts.

Name of the Department: -----

#### **Theme: 1. Policy related**

1. What were the reasons for the formation of ADLI policy?
2. What do you think ADLI includes?
3. Do you believe really agriculture can be a base for industrial expansion?
4. If 'yes' for the above question what type of agriculture can be the base for industry?  
A) Subsistence agriculture      B) Extensive commercial agriculture (C)  
Both
5. If 'Extensive' agriculture for the above question, what considerations did you take in mind to make it the base? For example, land sizes of

the farmers, supply of inputs of agriculture like fertilizers, herbicides, pesticides etc.

6. Do you believe that most Ethiopian rural farmers are engaged in extensive commercial agriculture?
7. Support your answer in question 6 above.

### **Theme: 2 Policy formulation and challenges**

8. How was the policy formulated
9. Were the major stakeholders (farmers) involved in policy formulation?
10. If 'not' why?
11. What challenges did you expect while formulating of the policy?
12. Did the challenges that you expected then really happen?
13. How did you solve them?

### **Theme: 3. Implementation**

14. How is the policy being implemented?
15. Do you think the policy was a success? If 'not' why? If 'yes' why?
16. Who do you think are the main actors in the implementation of the policy?
17. How do you disseminate information from federal to regional and from regional to the farmers?
18. How do you check whether the information has reached its intended recipients (farmers)?
19. What contingency plan do you have in place in making sure that every farmer gets the information?
20. What solutions did you put to tackle/minimize the effects of the challenges?



#### **Theme: 4 Recommendations**

- 21. Has the policy realized its goals?
- 22. If 'not' for Q 21 what are its weak sides?
- 23. What strong sides do you appreciate about ADLI?
- 24. What are your other recommendations about ADLI policy?

#### **Annex 2. Questionnaire for Agricultural Extension Workers (AEWs)**

- 1. Why there is food insecurity in Ethiopia, despite the ADLI?
- 2. What are the challenges facing the policy.
- 3. How do you communicate with the farmers on agricultural issues?
- 4. Why is the policy not meeting the expected results?
- 5. What do you think are the successes of the ADLI policy?
- 6. What do you think can be the solutions to the problems brought by the policy?

#### **Annex 3. Questionnaire for the Focus Group Discussions**

- 1. Why there is food insecurity in Ethiopia, despite the ADLI?
- 2. What are the challenges facing the policy?
- 3. How do you communicate with government officials on agricultural issues?
- 4. What do you think are the successes of the ADLI policy?
- 5. What do you think can be the solution to the problems brought by the policy?

#### **Annex 4. Questionnaire for the farmers**

##### **Questionnaires for farmers**

This research is aimed at analysing models of development in Ethiopia, with specific reference to ADLI policy after the Ethio- Eritrean war of 1998-2000. The researcher is interested in understanding why there is a problem of food insecurity in the country. The data collected by the researcher will not be used for any other mission except research. So, I kindly request you to give your genuine answers for the respective questions.

Please circle the choice of your answer for multiple choices and elaborate briefly for the elaboration parts.

1. Name of the Kebele.
2. Age
  - a. Below 25 years
  - b. Between 25 -35 years
  - c. Above 35 years
3. Sex of household head
  - a. Male
  - b. Female
4. Number of families
  - a. Below 3
  - b. Between 3-6
  - c. Above 6
5. Educational status of household head.
  - a. Illiterate (can't read and write)
  - b. Primary school complete

- c. Secondary school complete
  - d. Higher education graduate
6. Type of agricultural product?
- a. Vegetables
  - b. Cereals
  - c. Root crops
  - d. Others
7. If 'others' for Q2 list them.
8. How big is your agricultural land?
- a. Below 1 hectare
  - b. Between 1-3 hectares
  - c. Above 3 hectares
  - d. No land of my own (labourer to the land owners)
9. Method of farming (ploughing)
- a. Ox ploughing
  - b. Ploughing machines (tractors)
  - c. Hand (digging)
  - d. Others
- 10.If 'other' for Q9 list them.
- 11.Production output annually
- a. One time
  - b. More than one time
- 12.What types of inputs do you use in agriculture?
- a. Modern
  - b. Local
  - c. None
- 13.If your answer for Q12 is 'Local' list them

- 14.If your answer for Q12 is 'Modern' list them.
- 15.How was your production before Ethio- Eritrean war of 1998-2000?
- 16.Give reasons for your answer in Q15
- 17.How was your production during the war?
- 18.Give reasons for your answer in Q18
- 19.How was your production after the war?
- 20.Give reasons for your answer in Q19
- 21.Was there any improvement in your production in the past ten years?
  - a. Yes
  - b. No
- 22.Give reasons for your answer in Q21?
- 23.For what purpose do you use your products?
  - a. Domestic consumption
  - b. For market (sale)
  - c. Both
- 24.If your answer for Q23 is 'For domestic consumption', is it enough for feeding your families?
  - a. Yes
  - b. No
- 25.If your answer for Q23 is 'For market', are there attractive markets in your area?
  - a. Yes
  - b. No
- 26.Who determines the price in the market?
  - a. The farmer
  - b. The merchant
  - c. The government

## Dissemination of information (knowledge)

27. Do you have Agricultural Extension workers in your Kebele?

- a. Yes
- b. No

28. If 'yes', how many?

- a. Below 2
- b. Above 2

29. What role do they play in improving your agriculture?

30. How do they communicate with you about agriculture?

- a. House to house visit
- b. Calling a meeting

31. Do you think these Agriculture Extension Workers are enough to your Kebele?

32. How do you evaluate the knowledge that you get from Agriculture Extension workers?

Recommendations

33. What do you think should be done to improve agriculture?

I.....

have read the terms and conditions of the research and I willingly agreed to respond to the questions asked by the researcher.

Signature



for tomorrow

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**FACULTY:** BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC SCIENCES

**SCHOOL/DEPARTMENT:** DEPT. OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

I, (surname and initials of supervisor/promoter) HELETA, S

and (surname and initials of co-supervisor/co-promoter) \_\_\_\_\_

the supervisor/promoter and co-supervisor/co-promoter respectively for (surname and initials of candidate)

MVIKO, M

(student number) 207093614 a candidate for the (full description of qualification)

MA (DEVELOPMENT STUDIES)

with a treatise/dissertation/thesis entitled (full title of treatise/dissertation/thesis):

# ANALYSIS OF MODELS OF DEVELOPMENT IN ETHIOPIA ON ADLI Policy AFTER ETHIO-ERITREAN WAR 1998-2000

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We also declare that in the case of a **submission from a doctoral candidate, that we have received an article** based on the research for the thesis, in accordance with regulation G4.6.7 from the General Prospectus.

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**SUPERVISOR / PROMOTER**

**CO-SUPERVISOR / CO-PROMOTER**

27/03/2012

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_